

“An officer of the Revolution”: The story of Mountjoy Bayly



The [Mountjoy Bayly House](#) (also *known* as the Bayly House, [Hiram W. Johnson House](#), Chaplains Memorial Building, Parkington, and [Mott House](#)) located at 122 Maryland Avenue, NE in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Washington, D.C. Photograph courtesy of [Wikimedia](#). Mr. Bayly lived in this house while working as a doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms in the US Senate, building it not before [1812](#), but sometime between [1817 and 1822](#). Currently, this is the headquarters of the [Fund for Constitutional Government](#) and the [Stewart R. Mott Foundation](#). Previously it was the headquarters of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

This post continues the series [on Maryland's Extra Regiment](#), focusing on the postwar lives of certain members of the unit whom information is plentiful about to explain wide-ranging trends. Mountjoy/Montjoy Bayly, whose last name can be spelled Bayley, Baley, Bailey, and Baillie, was not like unit commander [Alexander Lawson Smith](#), who settled in Harford County until his death in 1802. Likely of Scottish origin, Mountjoy immigrated from Virginia, living in Frederick Town, within Frederick County. [1]

By the end of the war, in 1783, he had, for the time being, ended his varied military career. He served as an adjutant, and later a captain, in the 7th Maryland Regiment, from December 1776 to September 1778, [when he resigned](#), sending George Washington a letter acknowledging this reality. [2] Within his duties as a captain, he fought at [the Battle of Brandywine](#). On the day of the battle, on September 11, 1777, he led a patrol of Maryland soldiers wearing red coats, with a Quaker and “well-to-do farmer,” named Joel Bailly, thinking that they were the British and welcomed them heartily as a result. [3] However, Mountjoy soon would be out of commission for many years.

Within the sweltering weather and rough [battle of Monmouth](#), in New Jersey, on June 18, 1778, he “broke a blood vessel” which rendered him “unfit for duty.” He remained unable to “do duty until the Spring of 1780,” sitting in a Pennsylvania hospital, as he said years later in his federal veterans pension application. [4] While he sat in the hospital, in an “unfortunate disposition,” his regiment was ordered south, as he recalls. Even though he was later considered an “invalid,” meaning that he had been injured in battle, he was still chosen as a captain in the Extra Regiment, which barely had a mention in his pension, only referenced in passing as the “additional regiment” of the Maryland Line. In later years, after serving in the Extra Regiment, he served as a recruiting officer in Frederick County and as “local city major and commandant of prisoners” in [the town of Frederick](#) as captured Hessian private Johann Conrad Döhla described him. [5] He placed people under arrest and oversaw Hessian prisoners, from 1781 to the end of the war. He even [held a court-martial](#), in December 1781, in [the town of Frederick](#) since the officers commanding the militia in the county did not have, in his words, “the least Idea of discipline or indeed even distinction.”

Mountjoy's life after the war



Fairfax County, Virginia (and surrounding counties) as pictured in Thomas Jeffery's 1755 map. Courtesy of [the Library of Congress](#).

One year before the conclusion of the war, his father, William, died. However, Mountjoy still had many siblings and his mother, Mary, survived him. He had six brothers (Pierce, William, Samuel, Joseph, Tarpley, and Robert), and three sisters (Sarah, Nancy, and Betty). [6] As a result of his father's death he may have inherited his father's land in Virginia, which likely included hundreds upon hundreds of acres. This is buttressed by the fact that Mountjoy was [buying deeds to property in Fairfax County, Virginia](#) in 1783 and 1784, along with part of a land agreement in 1782 with his father before his death. While Edward Papenfuse says he was entitled to 200 acres in [Allegheny County](#) for his service during the Revolutionary War, [no record](#) of his land plot in that county can currently be found. [7] However, Papenfuse may have a valid point in saying that he expanded his land holdings in Frederick County, including 47 acres of confiscated British property, and selling 192 acres between 1785 and 1805.

In 1784, Mountjoy cemented his ties with the Edelin/Edelen (Edelin is used in this article) family, prominent and wealthy within Frederick County, especially manifested in [Christopher Edelin](#), a merchant who had become [part of the local government](#) in the county during the Revolutionary War. [8] As it turned out, Mountjoy married Elizabeth Edelin, the daughter of Christopher, with the connections between the two families continuing for years to come. He would have four children with Elizabeth, called by her first name in the rest of this article, named Benjamin, Richard, Eleanor, and Elizabeth. [9] Two land transactions the same year seem to indicate when Mountjoy was married. In September 1784, he paid a Baltimore merchant, [Hugh Young](#), to buy a 450-acre tract known as “Victory” and later sold that same tract to Joseph Smith, who might be the son of the person it was originally surveyed for in 1773: Leonard Smith, when the tract consisted of 468 acres. [10] Since Elizabeth is not included on the first transaction, but is included on the second, this indicates she was possibly married to Mountjoy sometime between September 4 and 25.

Later in the 1780s, as Mountjoy continued to buy and sell land, Elizabeth would become more involved in these transactions, especially when it came to selling land. In December 1785, he bought the land on which his father-in-law, Christopher, previously mentioned, lived, which included a stone house and sat on a street in Frederick Town (present-day Frederick). [11] Not long after, he began his slave ownership, as much as we know. He bought a 19-year-old enslaved Black woman named “Pack” and an unnamed two-year-old enslaved Black female from Christopher. [12] These transactions were not surprising since Christopher would die the following year, 1786.

It would not be until 1787 that Elizabeth would agree with one of her husband’s sales. He would sell land to numerous individuals, such as Joseph Young and George Scott, while buying land from [Benjamin Dulany](#), mortgaging land to George Schuertzell and [Peter Mantz](#), a former major of the Maryland Flying Camp, as the Bayly family lived comfortably in Frederick Town. [13] This included one piece of land called Salsbury/Salisbury Plains which was originally surveyed for Christopher in 1774, and consisted of 131 acres. By 1789, there was another change: Mountjoy re-entered the US military in 1789 as a major, the first of his forays back into the armed services. [14]

Mountjoy, the Maryland House of Delegates, the “Whiskey Rebellion,” and French prisoners



A 1795 painting reportedly by Frederick Kemmelmeyer titled “The Whiskey Rebellion” which depicts George Washington and his troops near Fort Cumberland, MD before they suppress the revolting farmers in western Pennsylvania. Image is [courtesy of Wikimedia](#).

As a story goes, on June 13, 1791, George Washington [ascended a hill](#) in Frederick County and looked over the “beautiful Monocacy Valley.” On that day, he was met by a “Cavalcade of Horsemen from Frederick” which included Mountjoy, and Colonel John McPherson, among others. [15] By this point, he had the political bug. While he had served as an auctioneer years earlier in Frederick County, it would not be until the mid-1780s and early 1790s he would serve as a delegate for Frederick County within the Maryland House of Delegates. [16] While serving as a legislator, he [voted against](#) creating [a college](#) on Maryland’s Western shore, [supported](#) the prohibition of taxes to help “ministers of the gospel of any denomination,” and helped prepare and [bring in reports](#) on inhabitants of Frederick Town and County. One year after his last legislative term, he rejoined the military as a brigadier general, serving in part of the Maryland Militia’s Ninth Brigade, based in the upper part of Frederick County. [17]

While Mountjoy only served in the armed forces, for the fourth time, from 1794 to 1795, he engaged in a strong assertion of federal power. From 1791 to 1794, angry farmers, which some call “protesters,” who declared themselves “Whiskey Boys,” attacked tax collectors in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. They did so because of the whiskey tax introduced by Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton, calling, in part, for a more progressive tax code that didn’t benefit the well-to-do. [18] Thomas Sim Lee, then the Governor of Maryland, organized state militia and “[took an active part](#) in the suppression of the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania and Maryland.” Governor Lee ordered Mountjoy to rally local militia in the area, arm them, place a [guard at the arsenal](#), and

instruct another Maryland general, Smith, to raise a force of 800 men to “restore order.” [19] By September 21, the rebelling farmers were dispersed, with most of them rounded up and turned over to the civil court system, as Governor Lee triumphantly told Hamilton. Mountjoy [also met](#) with Colonel [Thomas Sprigg](#) about [guarding](#) the “the magazine at Frederick.” He wrote two letters about this. The first to Governor Lee, on September 10, with part of this letter [describing the political environment in Western Maryland](#), specifically Washington and Allegheny counties where a “Spirit of disorder” existed, with “actual riots and disturbances”:

I have thought it necessary to Send with the Arms &c Ordered to Allegany County a Strong Escort Consisting of one Complete Company. This I conceive will not be thought over cautious when your Excellency takes into View the existing Circumstances, these Arms &c will have to pass through Washington County Where the people are generally unfriendly to the present Views of the Government. Under this Idea of things I conceive it would be imprudent to risque the Supplies which you have Ordered.

Nine days later, Mountjoy [wrote him another letter](#), in which he expanded on what he had said before:

In obedience to those orders, honoring me with the direction of the troops which your Excellency had commanded to rendezvous at Frederick Town for the purpose of repressing that turbulent spirit which had violated peace & order and seemed to threaten Government itself in the Counties of Frederick Washington and Allegany...For that purpose I marched about 300 Infantry together with 70 horse through Harmans Gap which opens into the County of Washington near the Pennsylvania line, a rout which led me through the midst of those people whose turbulency it was your object to punish and repress. This was done with an intention to apprehend the characters who had been most active in their opposition to Governmt and whose names had been previously furnished to me for that purpose. It was supposed too that the appearance of an Armiment would have a very good effect, and convince those who had lost sight of their duty that Government could send forward a force at any time when necessity required it sufficient to inforce obedience to the Laws. On my arrival into Washington [County] I proceeded to carry into effect my arrangements by despatching the cavalry in quest of the Ringleaders. But upon the first display of the Horse, I found a party from Hagarstown [Hagerstown] had superceded the necessity of any exertion on my part, by having previously brought in those disorderly people to Justice. About the number of twenty [disorderly individuals] have been apprehended, all of which have been admitted to Bail except eight, these have not yet undergone their examination but most of them perhaps all of them will be committed to close Jail, without bail, however this is but opinion. Martin Bear and John Thompson had been examined before my arrival, and although both of them had been considered as notorious offenders they were admitted to Bail and to my great surprize Cols. [Thomas] Sprigg & [Rezin] Davis were their Securities. It is however but proper to add that upon the examination of these two men their was no evidence of their guilt save the general report as I am informed by those who were present [20]

Five years later, in September 1799, a captain in the First Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, named [Staats Morris](#) (not the same as the British general of the same name) [wrote](#) to Hamilton about fifty French prisoners held by Mountjoy in Frederick Town. He says that

*I have the honor to inform you that Lieut. Dyson returned from Frederick Town last night, having delivered the French prisoners (fifty in number) to Genl. Baily, as will appear by the enclosed receipt. By his report Lieut Newnan's command is thought necessary as a guard over them. There have been several new cases of the fever at the fort since the date of my last letter; but from the report of the Surgeon and from the change in the weather, I am led to hope none will prove fatal. In my last letter I had the painful task of communicating to you the death of my young Kinsman, Lieut Lawrence Your letter received since containing orders for him (which I took the liberty of opening) has therefore been destroyed...[bottom:] enclosing **Mountjoy Bayly's** receipt for fifty French prisoners*

The same year, Mountjoy, a literate Presbyterian, planter, and “gentleman,” would become a charter member of the Society of Cincinnati, a group of former revolutionary war officers. [21] Specifically, he would be one of the [original members](#) of the Society's branch in Maryland.

Mountjoy, slavery, and land transactions in the 1790s



Drawing of a manumission in Vermont in 1777. The precarious nature of a manumission is symbolized by the fact that the freedom of the enslaved Black woman (right) can be declared by the right hand of a White slaveowner (pictured left). It is hard to know if this picture is celebrating the manumission or making the enslaved Black woman look helpless. [Courtesy of Fineartamerica.com](http://Fineartamerica.com).

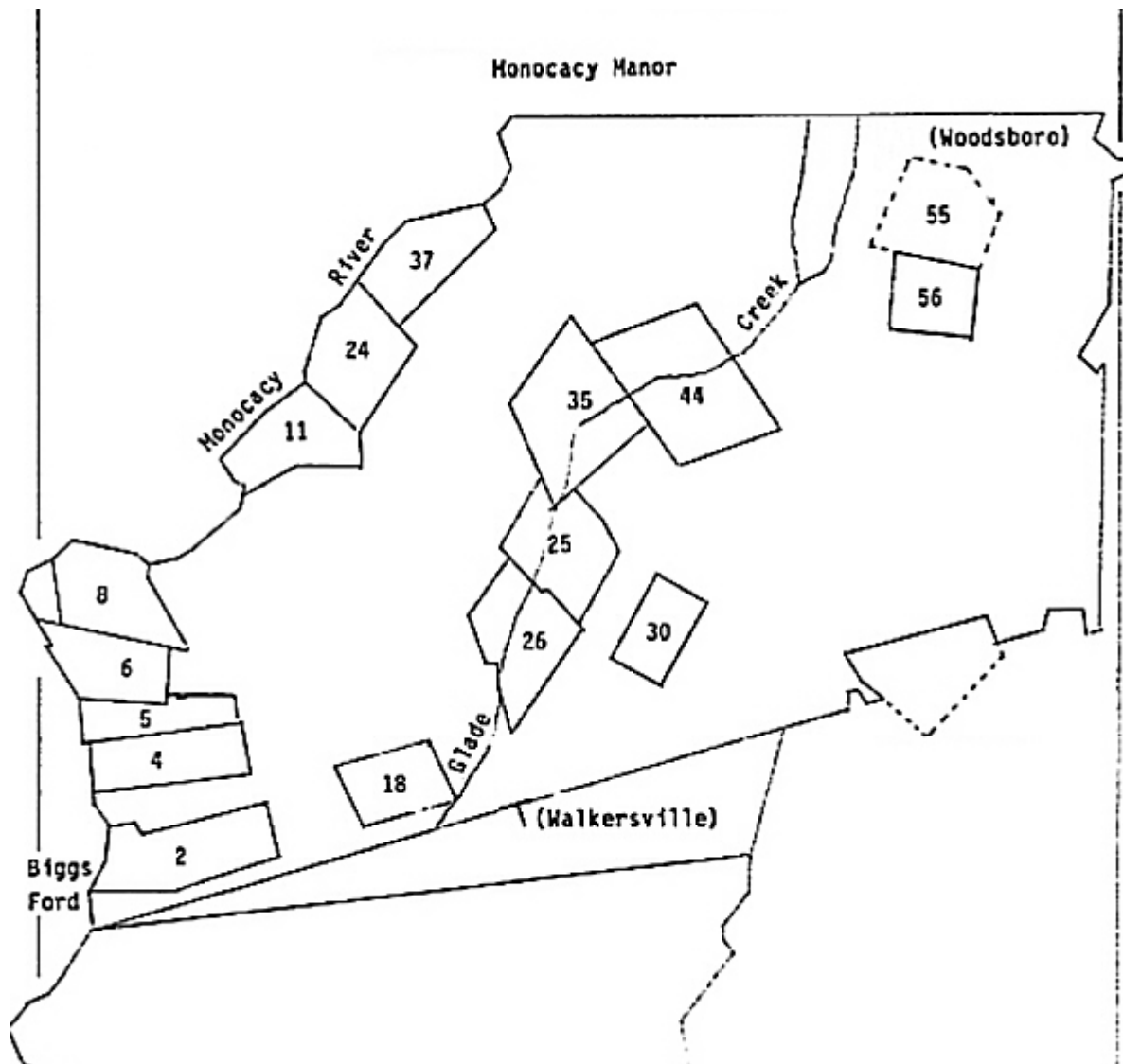
In 1790, the Bayly family still lived in Frederick, Maryland. While living there, with the honorary title of Major still attached to his name, he owned ten enslaved Black people, and had fourteen other “free white persons,” six of which were his family, including himself and his wife, but eight others are not known. [22] The same year, he further cemented his tie with the slave trade and southern slavery in the United States. He signed an agreement which sold a 17-year-old woman, named “Jenny,” to him but also agreed to [manumit](#) her at age 31, in 1807, when she would be “free” from the chains of human bondage. [23] It is worth noting that manumission was not a progressive action but was part of the framework of slavery itself, part of the slave system, and hence it was nothing novel as some slave traders would easily disregard manumissions while “free” Black people could still face harsh discrimination.

In later years, Mountjoy would continue his buying and selling of land, with just about each transaction ok’d by his wife, possibly indicating they worked together on business decisions, which would make sense considering she was part of the large landowning Edelin family. He would sell land to Peter Mantz, [William Campbell](#), both of whom were revolutionary war

veterans, and Henry Elser. [24] He would also be involved in [a lawsuit](#) about purchasing Venus and Badgen Hole, within Frederick county, and be involved in agreements [about land in Virginia](#). The land he would sell would include a “century-old tract of land,” consisting of 120 acres, known for a long time as “[Middle Plantation](#)” which [sits in the village](#) of Mount Pleasant, with its “beautiful horse farms” as one website claims. He would also sell a part of a tract sitting on Flat Run called “Alexander’s Prospect” which was originally surveyed in 1766, consisting of 310 acres, which he bought (at a time when the acreage of the lot had decreased) along with 255 acres of a tract called Douthet’s Chance (originally 280 acres), and 68 acres of “The Resurvey on All Marys Mistake” tract. [25] When he bought this land it was from a man named “Alexander Hamilton” who was living in Prince George’s County. There is no confirmation this is the same as the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of the same name.

Mountjoy also made a number of land purchases. [26] He bought 184 acres of differing tracts, some within Emmitsburg, Frederick County, from John Payder of York County, Pennsylvania, to whom he had sold certain lands before. Also, he was part of agreements between the Edelin and Bayly families, among others, over the division of the estate of his father-in-law, Christopher, and dividing up the estate of Charles M. Turner, a related party. [27] In later years, he would be [a witness](#) to the marriage of Susanna Ringer and Abraham Krumm (listed as “Mount Joy Bailey”) and would be [involved in a case](#) against William Sprigg Bowie and John S. Brookes of Frederick County within the state’s court system.

Mountjoy, the slave trade, Republicanism, and land deals



This is a map of leased properties in Monocacy Manor during the time of Christian Hufford (1716-1788). The land likely would have been different when Mountjoy was engaged in the buying and selling of land in this area, but this does give you the general idea. Courtesy of [Find A Grave entry for Christian Hoffart](#).

By 1800, the Bayly family was still living in Frederick County, but this time specifically in the town of Liberty, likely referring to Libertytown, Maryland, a small town which currently has only 950 people. While living there, the household consisted of 26 individuals, 14 who were enslaved Black laborers, twelve of whom were White, six of which included Mountjoy and his family, the other six not currently known. [28] In later years, he would show that he was directly involved in proceedings about enslaved Black people. In 1801, he would request that the certificate of the sale of two enslaved Black women, Rachel and Nell to [Lindsey Delashmutt](#), and two years later, in 1803, he would attend a proceeding determining if two enslaved Black people were delivered to their appropriate “master” for said enslaved Black people. [29]

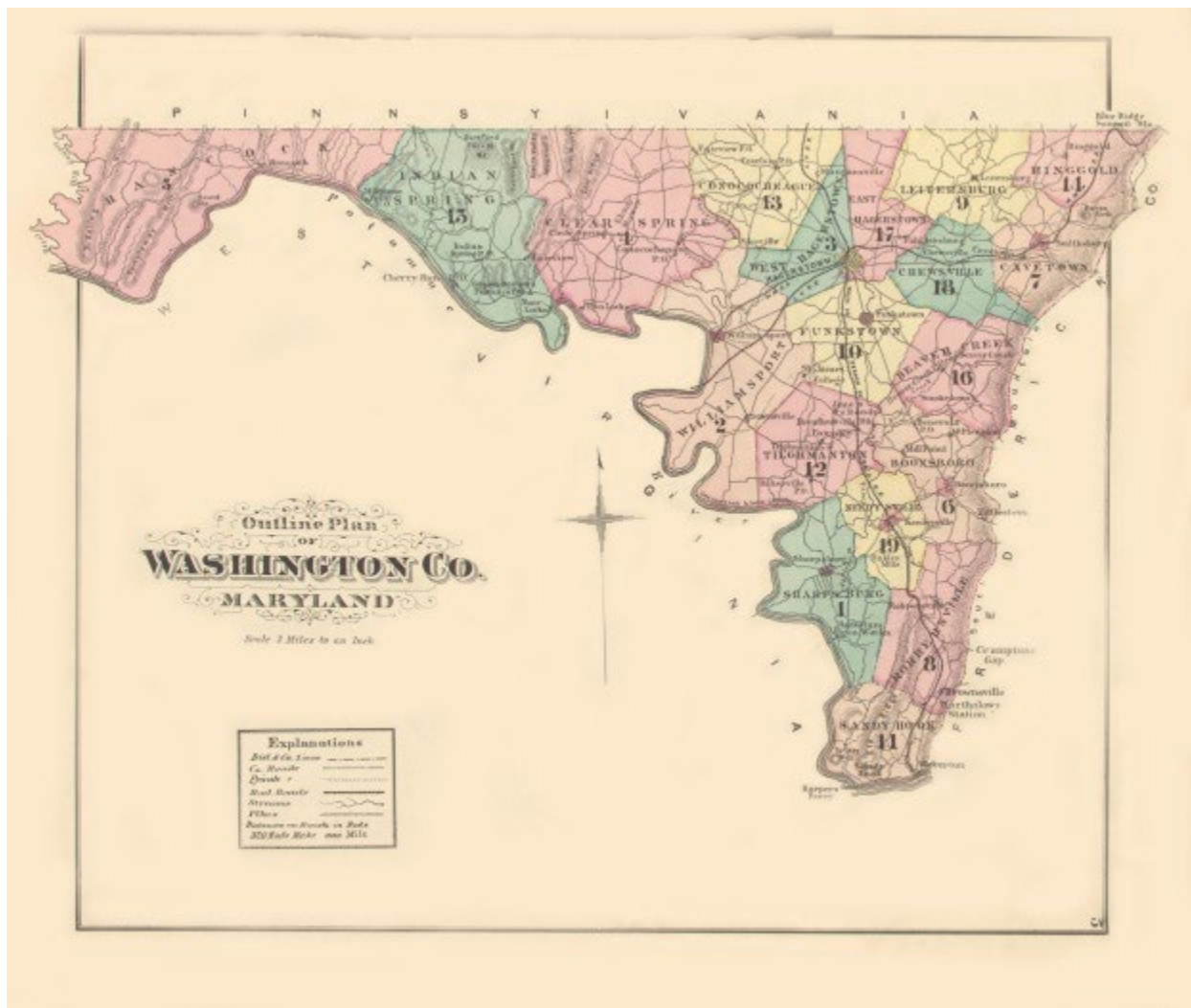
In the early 1800s, other than [watching French prisoners](#) (still) in Frederick Town, he would seem to show his political affiliation. In 1803 he [would write](#) Thomas Jefferson, the sitting president a letter, about a “sulphur spring,” noting that [this letter](#) was written from Georgetown, indicating that he had moved within the boundary of the District of Columbia. The following year, he would again [write from Georgetown](#) about a land dispute where he is living and the selling of sulphur, which could benefit the United States. To this letter, Jefferson replied and said that [he agreed with Mountjoy](#). No other letters are known. However, this could indicate that the political affiliation of Mountjoy was Democratic-Republican, or Republican for short, since many of those in this category were farmers, slaveowners (like himself), and others, who wanted less government intrusion into their lives.

In this first decade of the 19th century, Mountjoy would sell and buy land like never before, which his wife, Elizabeth, continued to agree with. He would sell 154 acres to William Emmit, land which was part of Monocacy Manor to John Ringer, and sells three different tracts all consisting of more than 48 acres to a man named Patrick Reed. [30] Monocacy Manor, within Frederick County, included “[26 dwellings with a stone base chimney](#)” and sat on the [Monocacy River](#), bordered by a dwelling known as [Woods Mill Farm](#). In 1801, Mountjoy gave a man named Michael Dutro part of his estate and interest in a lot which consisted of Monocacy Manor. [31]

The Dutro (also spelled Dutrow, Dotterer, Detro, Duderoe, Tuttero, Dudderar) family was owned hundreds of acres and an estate/farm in [within the county](#), since it was an “old Frederick County family” as one writer put it. [32] As for Michael, he was described as a Federalist [in 1796](#), living in the same county as another officer of the Maryland Extra Regiment, Samuel Cock who is described on the next page as a Democratic-Republican or Republican for short. Michael may have been born in Franklin Township, Pennsylvania. He was [living](#) in Westminster, Maryland, with three other family members, one of whom is his wife, and likely his two children. [33] This means that Mountjoy was selling his land to a relative local but also a person likely of the same social class as him.

There are some strange land purchases by Mountjoy which are not all together clear. I’m not talking about the exchange of lands between Jacob Jumper (gained 25 acres) and Mountjoy (gained 35 acres) in 1803. [34] Rather, I’m referring to the selling of his estate, right, and title to [John Cockey, Jr.](#) (likely related to [this person](#)) of Baltimore County in 1801 and the buying of John Ringer’s Estate, Title, and interest to (and part of) a lot which consists Monocacy Manor, only six days later. These purchases indicate the moveability of the Bayly family, but could also mean it is moving to a new jurisdiction. [35]

Did Mountjoy live in Washington County, Maryland?

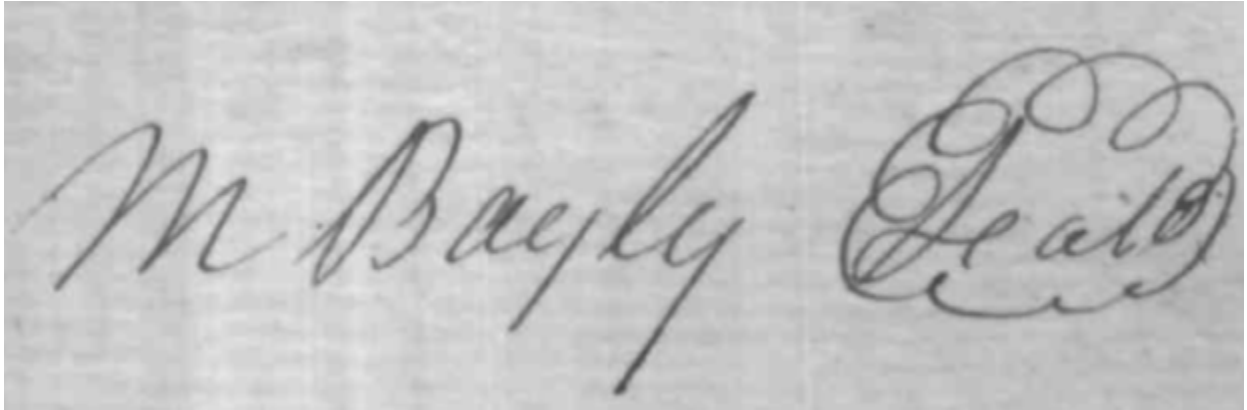


1877 map of Washington County. Courtesy of [Johns Hopkins Sheridan Libraries](#).

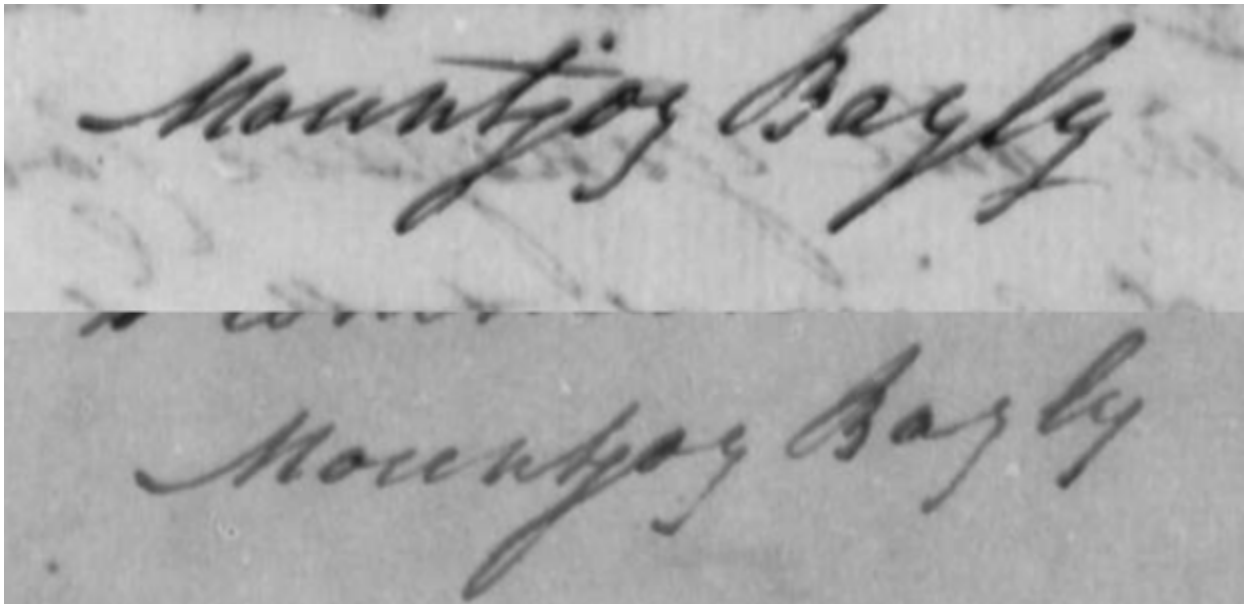
Existing records show a “Mountjoy Bayly” of Washington County, described as released and no longer and insolent debtor, giving Samuel Bayly, Trustee to benefit the creditors, all the property, real, personal, and mixed. [36] It further says that this individuals took all his bedding with him, and makes clear this transaction refers to Washington County in Western Maryland, not the short-lived Washington County within the District of Columbia [where Maryland jurisdiction](#) still applied at the time. It is worth noting that in 1774, Mountjoy was an overseer for his older brother named Samuel Bayly who was living in Colchester, Virginia. [37] Hence, one could make the argument that this Bayly is the same as Mountjoy we were talking about.

Further records, show this “Bayly” as [living](#) in Washington County, is an insolent debtors and a “[petition](#) from Mountjoy Bayly, of Washington county, praying an act of insolvency, was preferred, read, and referred to the committee appointed on petitions of a similar nature” in 1805. It also worth noting there is [a Chancery Court case](#) involving Washington County, specifically the “Insolvent estate of Bayly” at Clift Springs, a land tract [seemingly](#) within the county, which is apparently mentioned [in this book](#). There is one entry for a “[Clift Spring](#)” owned Philip Barton Key in the 1790s, but it not known if this is the same property. [38]

In the agreement between this “Mountjoy Bayly” and Samuel Bayly, the following signature is given:

A black and white photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature reads "M Bayly". To the right of the signature is a circular seal or stamp, which appears to contain the word "Seal" in a stylized font.

In Mountjoy’s letters to Jefferson, the following signatures are given:

A black and white photograph showing two examples of the signature "Mountjoy Bayly" in cursive script. The top signature is from a 1803 letter, and the bottom signature is from a 1804 letter. Both signatures are written in a similar cursive style, with the first name "Mountjoy" and the last name "Bayly" clearly legible.

The top signature is from his 1803 letter, the second is from his 1804 letter.

In the land agreements by Mountjoy from 1800 to 1803, the following signatures are given [39]:

Mountjoy Bayly Seal

Mountjoy Bayly Seal

Mountjoy Bayly

Mountjoy Bayly Seal

Mountjoy Bayly

Mountjoy Bayly Seal

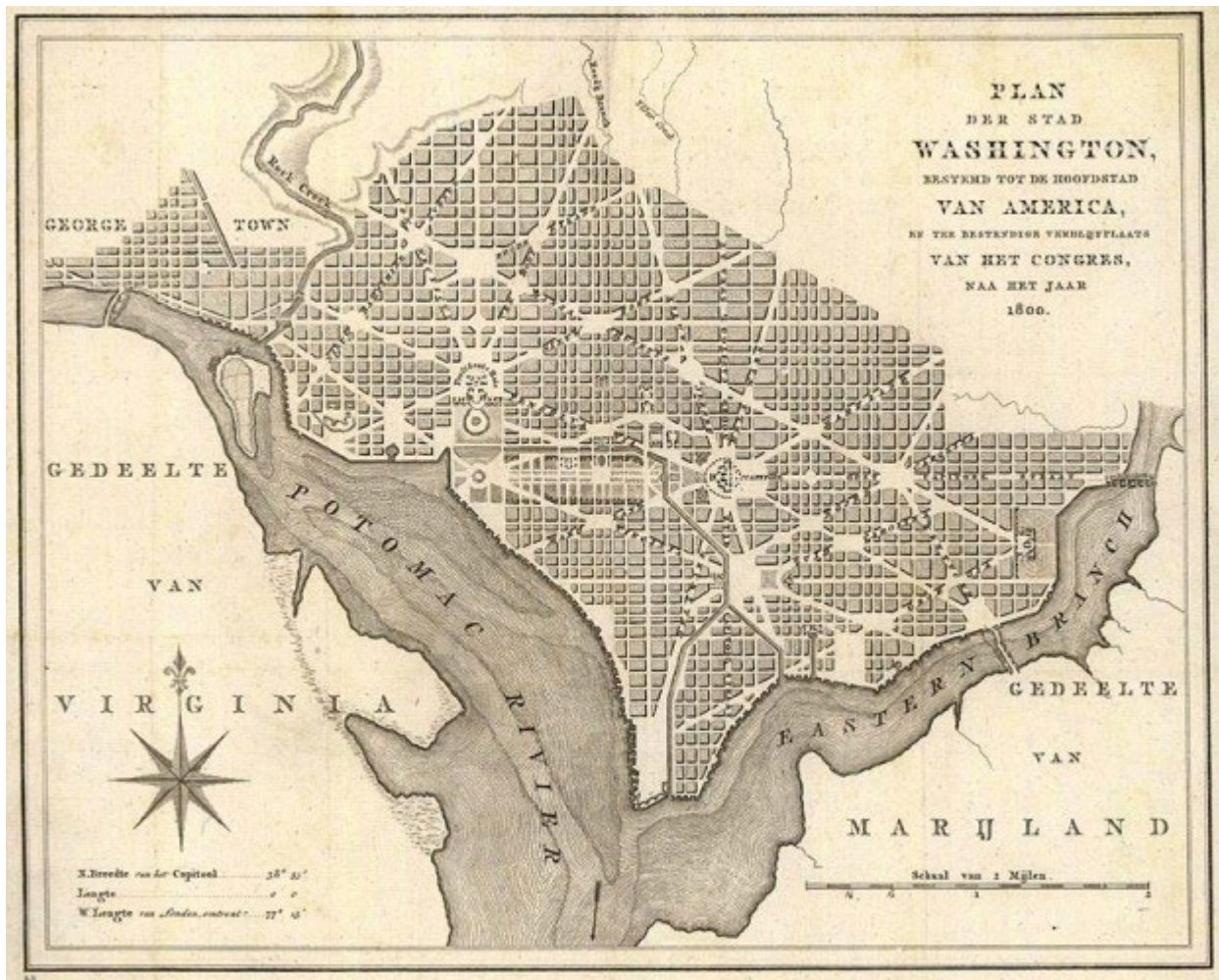
St Bayly

Mountjoy Bayly Seal

M. Bayly.

From this, I conclude that the “Bayly” of Washington County, Maryland is a different person. In every single one of these signatures, except one, the letter M has a down curl. While he did sign his name as “M Bayly” on several occasions, none of the signatures looked like that in the 1808 letter, which seems much neater. The fact that he did not live in this county is also reaffirmed by the letters he sent to Jefferson in 1803 and 1804 which were sent from “[Georgetown](#),” a town within the District of Columbia. Also, the idea of him becoming an insolent debtor and giving up all his property to creditors seems unlikely since no land records before this time indicate any sort of financial trouble. Still, some could see indicators it is Mountjoy. Ultimately, the only way to solve this dilemma once and for all would be to look at the Chancery Court case [mentioned earlier](#), which is a case relating to the 1808 letter. However, this cannot be done currently as I do not have access to such resources. But hopefully other researchers and interested people can fill in this gap in the future.

Mr. Mountjoy goes to Washington



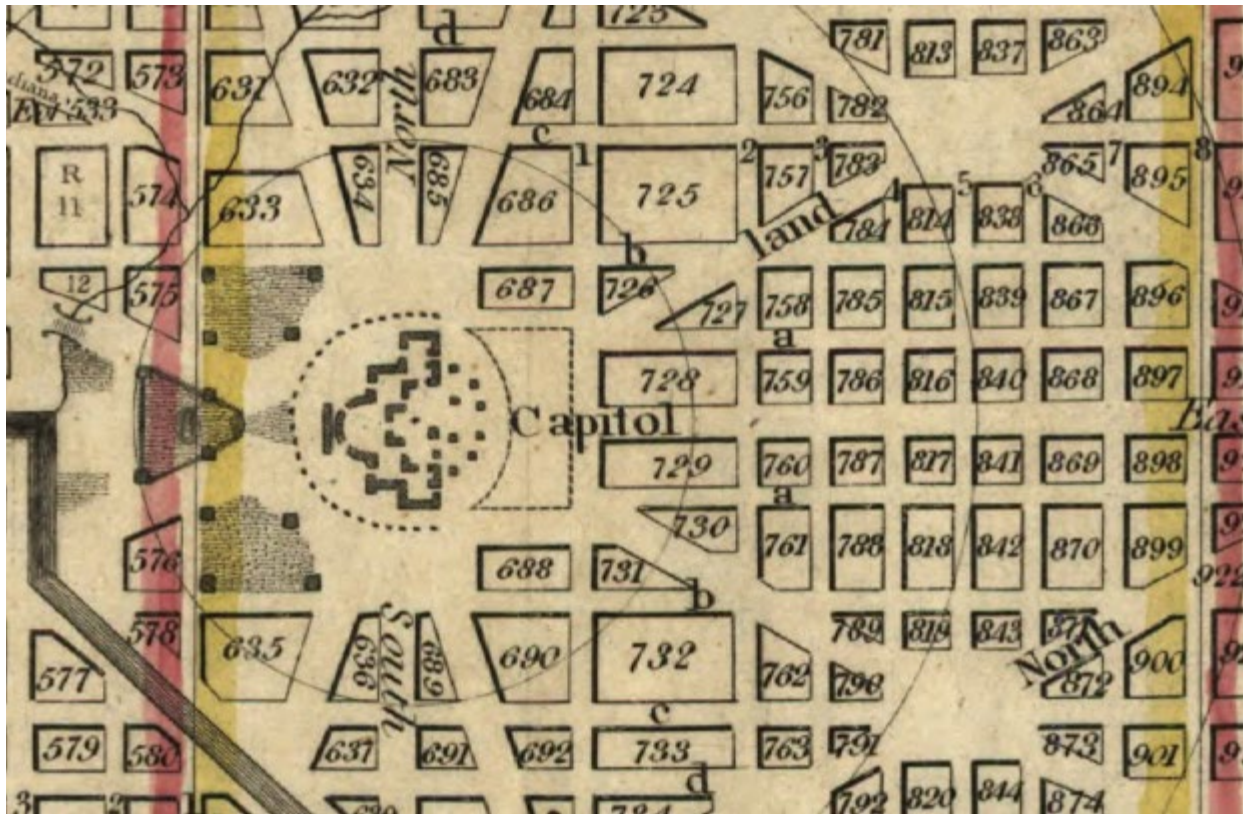
A 1793 map by Kroe, A. van der (Danish). It shows proposed government buildings, with relief shown by hachures and also covers Georgetown. Courtesy of [DC Vote](#).

By the second decade of the 19th century, Mountjoy and his family were establishing themselves in Washington. One year after [his petition](#) to Maryland General Assembly was accepted and [he was paid](#) five years full pay as a captain, he would be appointed sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper of the US Senate. He would [replace](#) the existing sergeant-of-arms, James Mathers, who died on September 2, 1811, chosen as his successor [on November 6th](#). [40] His time as a sergeant-at-arms [would last 22 years](#), ending only on December 9, 1833. He only received \$1,500 a year as sergeant-at-arms, [more](#) than the Assistant Doorkeeper but many times less than the Secretary of the Senate, even as people [depended](#) on him to keep order. While in this position, he placed his vouchers and certificates from his military service in the capitol's senate chamber in 1812 but they were destroyed when the British burned the capital in 1814, just like many other records, such as the 1810 census of the city. [41]

Since there is no census, that limits the available historical information. Existing remarks on pensions of revolutionary war soldiers, and other documents, shows that he was definitively in the city in [1818](#) (also see [here](#)) and [1819](#). There is also information [indicating](#) that he observed the manumission of enslaved Blacks in 1817, 1819, 1820, 1822, and 1823. There is his federal veterans' pension, for which he applied for in 1818 while living in the District, with certain records finalized in 1828, but he remained on the federal pension roll until March 1836 as existing records indicate. [42]

A site, "Early Washington, D.C. Law and Family," created by William G. Thomas and the Center for Digital Research in the Humanities at University of Nebraska-Lincoln, has bountiful information about Mountjoy. In 1814, he was one of 12 members on a jury [that ruled in favor](#) of two enslaved Blacks (John and Serena) and against a preacher/slaveowner named [Henry Moscross](#). The same occurred [in a case](#) between three enslaved Black females (a mother named Rachel and her two children Eliza and Jane) and Henry Jarvis. The same year, he was part of a jury that ruled [against](#) an enslaved Black man named Emanuel Gasbury of Northumberland County, Virginia, and in favor a slaveowner named Henry W. Ball. However, by 1816, Mountjoy was a witness to [a seeming marriage bond](#) between Richard Love, Car Withers, and Thomas Langston. Nothing else, even looking at [the existing page for Mountjoy](#) on the subject, is currently known.

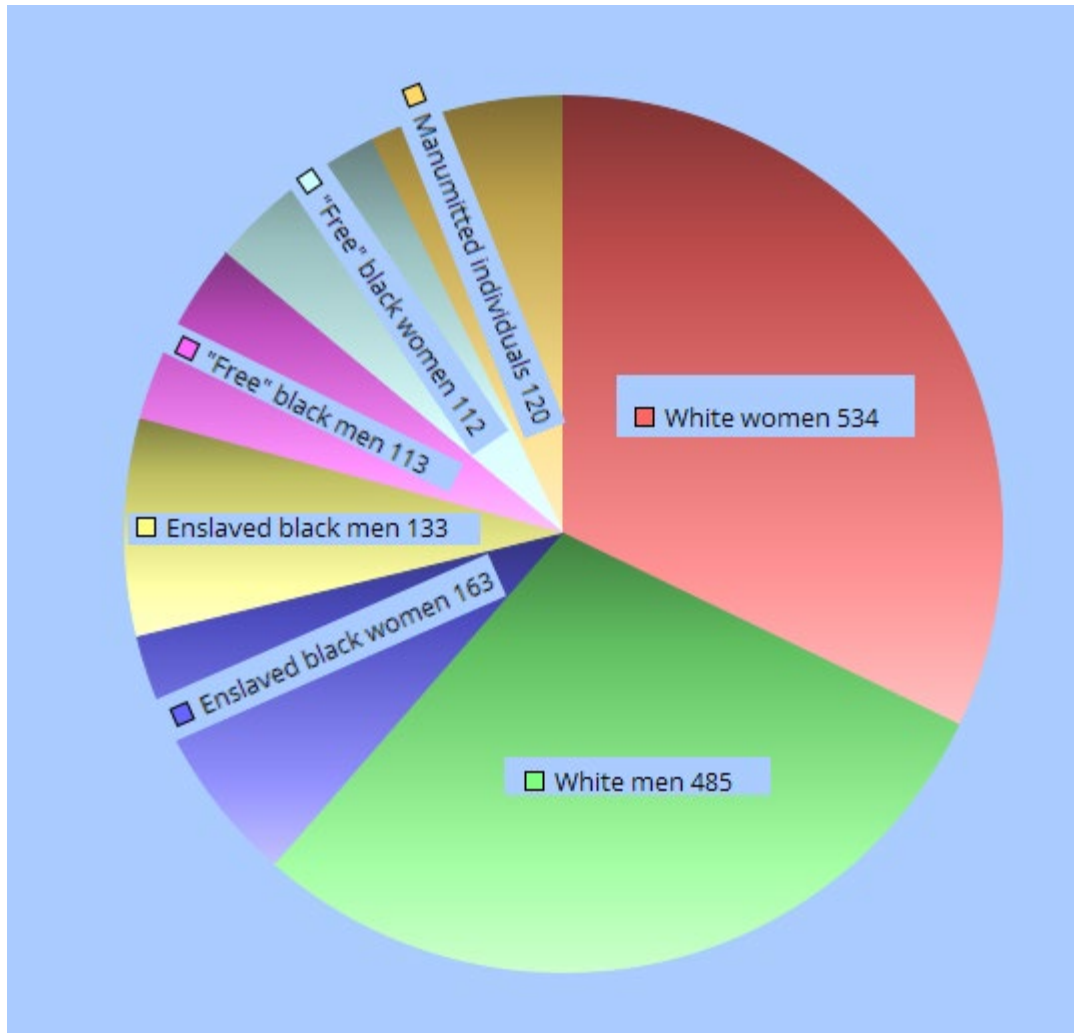
Mountjoy and the Fourth Washington Ward



After 1822, Mountjoy would have been living at lot 726, on Capitol Hill, if the map from [the Library of Congress](#) is matched up with the location of the Bayly House on Google maps.

In 1820, the year that the city's charter [was changed](#), the Bayly family reappears on the census, living Washington Ward 4, Washington City, part of the District of Columbia. One enslaved Black female, aged 26-44, one free Black man, over age 45, and six "free white persons" are listed as part of the household. [43] The six White peoples are his son Benjamin (age 16-18), his son Richard (age 16-25), himself (over age 45), his daughter Eleanor (age 16-25), his daughter Elizabeth (age 26-44), and his wife Elizabeth (over age 45). While it is not known how many enslaved Blacks he owned between 1810 and 1820, the fact remains that he did own 14 enslaved Black laborers in 1800, as noted before, so having only two laborers (one enslaved and the other "free" with the genders possibly indicating they were a couple/in a relationship) is a drop dramatically.

The Bayly family, living in the Fourth Ward of Washington City, was joined by 276 other households. [44] Furthermore, there is total of 256 enslaved Black people (163 female, 133 male), 225 "free" Black people (113 male, 112 female), and 120 enslaved Black people being manumitted. By contract, there are 1019 "free whites" living in this ward (534 female, 485 male). This comes to a total of 1,620 inhabitants, but only within this ward of course. The breakdown of this data shows a mostly White population within the ward:

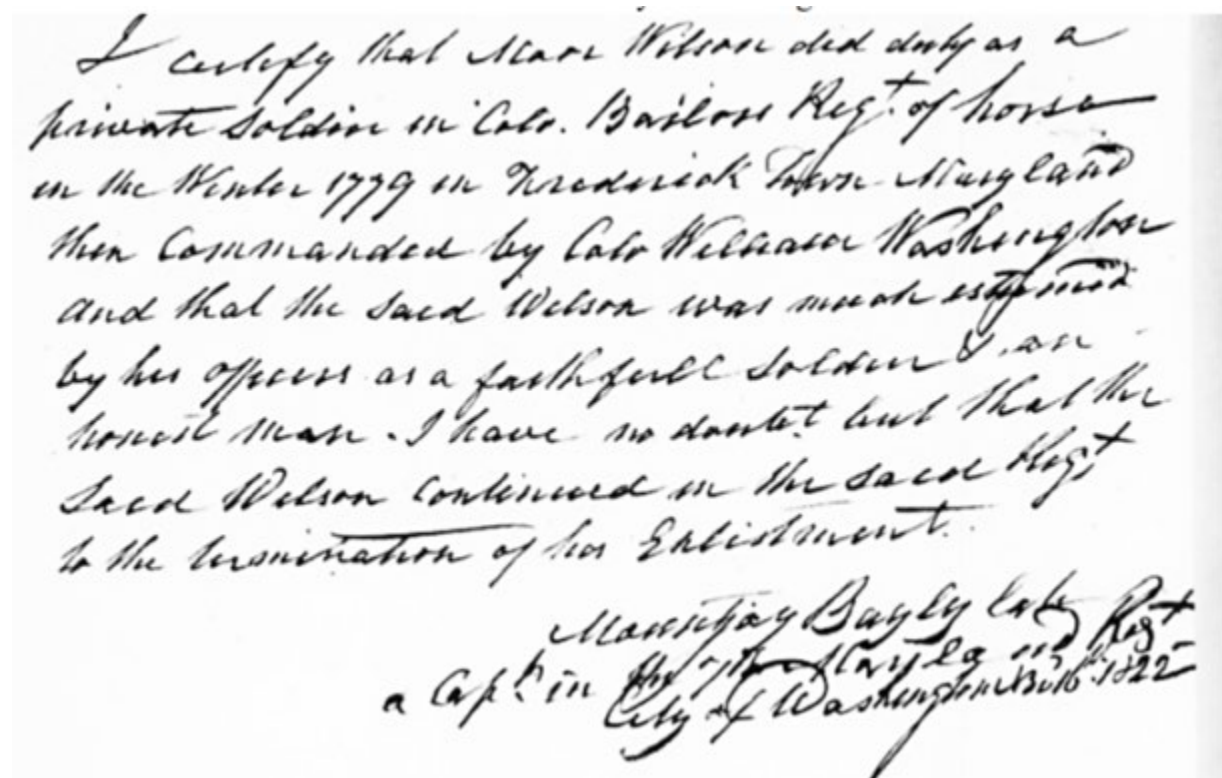


Made using ChartGo. Roughly, you could say, based off this chart, that about 30% of the population of the ward was Black.

[Ray Gurganus](#) of the DCGenWeb project, citing 1816 *Washington Acts*, 1820 *Washington Laws*, numerous issues of the *National Intelligencer* in 1816, 1819, 1821, and 1822, [writes](#) that in 1820 the city rearranged itself, making six wards. The second and third wards were the wealthiest, along with the area above SE E Street and to the Capitol and Treasury buildings drawing in the most well-to-do individuals, while wards in the northwest and along the river front was fraught by poverty, meaning that they didn't attract the same individuals. Drawing from this, it means that the Bayly family lived in a district of households that were well off.

It was during this time frame that Mountjoy built the Bayly House, with its picture at the beginning of this post. As the Stewart Mott Foundation describes it, he built the house sometime [between 1817 and 1822](#), later selling the property, like the land transactions previously mentioned, to a lawyer with the name of William McCormick, in 1828. [45] Mr. McCormick would hold the land in a trust for a woman with the name of Alethia Van Horne. Hence, [this land transaction](#) in 1834 is likely related.

In 1822, the directory of Washington City residents described Mr. Bayly not only as the Senate's sergeant-at-arms but also as "[fronting the capitol square](#)," confirming, basically, that he was living in the house at the time. [46] Further confirming his presence is a letter that Mountjoy writes on Nov. 16, 1822, that is within the federal veterans pension application [of Moore Wilson](#), a former soldier of the 7th Maryland Regiment:



I certify that Moore Wilson did duty as a private soldier in Colo. Bairons Regt. of horse in the Winter 1779 in Frederick Town Maryland then commanded by Colo. William Washington and that the said Wilson was much esteemed by his officers as a faithful soldier & an honest man. I have no doubt but that the said Wilson continued in the said Regt to the termination of his Enlistment.

Mountjoy Bayly Esq. Capt
a Cap. in the 7th Maryland Regt
City of Washington Nov 16 1822

Beyond this, extraordinarily little is known. There is a record that Mountjoy participated in an 1826 case relating to unpaid amounts by insolent debtors, where he was described as a "person of good understanding and correct demeanor" as even the defendant admitted. [47] Then there is [a Senate resolution](#) proposed by [Thomas Hart Benton](#), a strong-willed Missouri Democrat, in 1830, which went to a second reading, titled "A Bill For the relief of Mountjoy Bayly." The main text of the bill is worth reprinting here:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to pay Mountjoy Bayly his commutation of five years full pay as a Captain in the Maryland line, in the war of the Revolution: *Provided*, He shall satisfy the Said Secretary that he was entitled to such commutation and never received it from the United States.

The last six years of Mountjoy



Gravestone of Mountjoy in the Congressional Cemetery, photographed by [Michael Dover](#) on 6 Mar 2011. Courtesy of [his Find A Grave entry](#).

Like the 1820 census, the 1830 census is full of information. Still living in the Fourth Ward, the household of “Genl M Bayly” as the census shows it, indicates that he is living with his family,, including his son Richard, his daughter Eleanor, his daughter Elizabeth, and his wife Elizabeth, along with two enslaved Blacks, one which is a female under age 10, another which is a female aged 36-54. [48] The same year a “Mary Bailey” was living in Georgetown, just like in 1820 when two “free” Black persons were living with her). Likely, this was his mother. [49] If it was, then this would add an interesting familial dynamic to the story. However, more research would be needed to see if this is the case. After all, many people with the last name of “Bailey” are listed as living in this ward in 1820 and 1830 but it is not known if they are related to Mountjoy. [50]

This same census showed 341 households, a “Benjamin Bayly” as the marshal in the city, and many colonels and military officers living within the ward. Furthermore, using all the pages within the census of this Washington city region, it is clear there are 1,860 inhabitants in the ward. Of these inhabitants, 535 are White males, 591 are White females, 117 are enslaved Black men, 134 are enslaved Black women, 212 are free Black men, and 271 are free Black women. This means this means there has been an increase in the number of households by about 23% since there were 277 households in 1820.

In terms of the number of inhabitants, there were 200 more in 1830 that were not there in 1820, an increase of more than 12%. In terms of the distribution of those living in the ward, about 28.5% are White men, about 31.7% are White women, about 6.3% are enslaved Black men, about 7.2% are enslaved Black women, about 14.5% are free Black women, leaving 11.8% to be free Black men. That means that 60.2% of the town was White, with the rest as Black inhabitants, only 26.3% of which were “free,” and 13.5% enslaved.

Coming back to Bayly, in 1832, Elizabeth [would die](#) from a form of cancer, if I remember his federal veterans pension application correctly, which misstates who she is, no surprise in terms of pensions. [51] After her death, he would marry another woman. While her last name is not currently known, thanks to Edward Papenfuse, we know her first name was Rebecca. [52] The same year (and the year following) he would, from Washington City, attest to the fact that [Benjamin Murdoch](#) and [Theodore Middleton](#) were part of the Extra Regiment.

In the final years of his life, little is known. However, there are indications that he was “[praying to be compensated for extra services](#)” as noted in the journal of the U.S. Senate for Jun 27, 1834. Also, in the Federal Pension Roll of 1835 it noted that he lived within Washington County, a county within DC, not Maryland, still [receiving a Federal pension of \\$4,320](#) since the pension started in July 1828, and an annual allowance of \$480.00.

On March 22, 1836, within his 82 years of age, Mountjoy died and was buried in Washington D.C.’s Congressional Cemetery. As he still owned hundreds of acres in Frederick County [53], one newspaper [would write a short death notice](#):

On the 22nd instant, GENERAL Mountjoy Bayly, an officer of the Revolution, in the 82nd year of his age. His friends are requested to attend his funeral from his late dwelling on Capitol Hill this evening at 4 o’clock.

This funeral’s location is not known. It likely was not at the Bayly House, but rather was at lot 13, square 637 within the District, a property [sold](#) to Benjamin S. Bayly in 1831. It could also be at lot 10, within square 637, also owned by Mr. Bayly sometime [before 1832](#). Using the information on [an 1835 map of DC](#) shows that that square 637 is south of the Capitol, and near a canal, which means that he stayed in the Capitol Hill region, only slightly moving around. This is undoubtedly the current location of The Spirit of Justice Park, and he could have been living [in what was later called George Washington Inn](#), which was demolished to make way for a parking garage for the House of Representatives.

The only way to find this out would be to, perhaps, would be to [contact the DC Archives](#). I don’t feel it is my place to do this since I would be intruding on genealogy research by the family itself, but it is open for any other researchers.

The years after Mountjoy and reflection



Fairfax Resolves Chapter Past President Jack Sweeney and Compatriot Bill Price at the grave of Captain Mountjoy Bayly, 7th Maryland Regiment.

As noted in [the Heritage Gazette](#), a publication of the Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery.

Since the last name of Mountjoy's second wife, Rebecca, is not currently known to this researcher, further family linkages cannot be determined. However, a number of aspects are clear. In 1838, Theodore Middleton, [previously mentioned](#), would petition the US House of Representatives, saying that he served as a lieutenant in the Extra Regiment, wanting five years pay, citing Mountjoy as support. He would receive it, possibly indicating Mountjoy's staying power.

Years later, in 1934, one ancestor of Mountjoy, McKendrec Bayly, would write the *Washington Post* a correction, showing that his spirit remained strong [54]:

Gen. Mountjoy Bayly.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir:
I wish to correct an error or oversight in the article on page two of The Post of July 5 relative to the Congressional Cemetery.

You state there are but three Revolutionary generals buried in that cemetery, but if you will investigate further you will find the grave of Gen. Mountjoy Bayly, one of Gen. Washington's staff, and also a bronze memorial tablet in recognition of his distinguished service, which was dedicated by the Colonial Dames of America several years ago.

There are also the graves of Gen. Bayly's wife, his daughter, and her husband, Lieut. Smith, an artillery officer.

McKENDREC BAYLY.

Washington, July 5.

In one *New York Times* obit from 1910 it cites a person named Richard Mountjoy Bailey Phillips as dying. It is not known if he is related to Mountjoy. However, one *Baltimore Sun* article about Mrs. Sumner A. Parker has this line, which concerns an estate they owned, "the Cloisters" which was the Green Spring Valley estate of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner A. Parker. [55] The relevant part is as follows:

...Mrs. Parker asserted in her will that she and her late husband...built the Cloisters...[which had within it] furniture handed down by her great-great-great grandfather, Gen. Monjoy Bailey, from his home in Frederick. The testator said that her ancestor had been sent to Frederick by Gen. George Washington and place in charge of the troops housed on the outskirts of the city.

This is partially right as noted earlier in this article. However, it is wrong to say that George Washington sent Mountjoy to Frederick. Instead, he was sent on Governor Lee's orders and oversaw troops within Frederick County, not anywhere else, like this implies. Other stories I found noted how Mountjoy bet and gambled and how Sterling silver knives, which were made in England in 1790, owned by Mountjoy, were stolen in 1972. [56]

In later years, [in July 2012](#), the 1st Vice President J. Patrick Warner of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution would represent the Maryland Society in a "ceremony commemorating Mountjoy Bayly." That means that to this day, people commemorate him.

There are many resources I could have used here. [57] Some sources said that the pension file of George Heeter is related to Mountjoy, but no evidence seems to indicate this at all. A [related book](#) and page by [Fairfax SAR chapter](#), give helpful hints, the latter used for some of the sources in this article, but they do not provide all of the information. Possible other sources are out there, like the entries in "U.S. War Bounty Land Warrants, 1789-1858" for Mountjoy (called Mountjoy

Bailey in the record), or “New Orleans, Louisiana, Slave Manifests, 1807-1860” of about 1831 which involves Mountjoy shipping an enslaved Black man southward (if I read that right), all of which are records of Mr. Bayly all on Ancestry which can’t be currently accessed by this researcher. Other than that, there are probably online resources that I have not found. More likely the records I don’t have here are paper records within certain archives and databases across the East Coast.

I hope that this article contributed not only to an understanding of the story of Mountjoy, but also how the story of slavery is tied into US history deeply, along with Washington, D.C. from 1820 to 1836, at least. If this article did anything to improve people’s historical knowledge and encouraged further research, then then this research did right. As always, I look forward to your comments as I continue to write on the stories of certain members of the Extra Regiment after the Revolutionary War.

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Notes

[1] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#). He is listed as “[Monjoy Baley](#)” living in Frederick County’s Lower Potomac Hundred [in 1776](#) here. The original paper record of this is in Box 2, f. 8, p. 1 of the 1776 Maryland Census. Bayly at some points preferred his last name to be spelled “Bayly” and at other points “Bailey” and “Bayley.”

[2] Ibid; Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, July 7: December 31, 1776, *Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 12, [113](#), [179](#), [180](#); Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, August 29, 1775 to July 6, 1776, *Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 11, [522](#), [523](#); Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution, *Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 18, [189](#), [326](#), [621](#).

[3] Thomas J. McGuire, *The Philadelphia Campaign*, Vol. 1: Brandywine and the fall of Philadelphia (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2006), 185, 186, 368-369.

[4] Pension of Mountjoy Bayly, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, S-12094, BLWt 685-300. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[5] Ibid; Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1780-1781, *Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 45, [356](#), [357](#), [358](#), [369](#), [658](#), [659](#), [660](#); Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1781-1784, *Archives of Maryland Online*, [16](#), [23](#), [33](#), [34](#), [72](#), [73](#), [95](#), [102](#), [103](#), [121](#), [140](#), [165](#), [204](#), [265](#), [477](#); Johann Conrad Döhla, *A Hessian Diary of the American Revolution* (edited and translated by Bruce E. Burgoyne, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990), 200, 205-209; Pension of Erasmus Erp, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, Rejected Pension Application File, National Archives, NARA

M804, R, 3.364. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest; “Applicants for Pensions in 1841: Letter from the Secretary of War” within *House Documents, Otherwise Publ. as Executive Documents: 13th Congress, 2d Session-49th Congress, 1st Session*, Vol. 1 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1869), 4. Some records attest that Bayly was part of the Maryland Militia after 1781, although this cannot be confirmed.

[6] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#). Walter H. Buck, in a letter titled “Bayley (Bailey)” within Notes and Queries section of *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 61, September 1946, page [256](#), asked if Mr. Bayly was related to Pierce Bayley of Loudon County, Virginia. It seems he was related.

[7] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#). The same is the case even when looking at “[Lots Westward of Fort Cumberland](#)” or the [Military Lots Ledger](#). Of course, I didn’t find the information on “Map of Military Lots assigned to soldiers, Garrett County, Maryland. 1787” hosted by the [Western Maryland Digital Library](#).

[8] Harry Wright Newman, *Charles County Gentry* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002 reprint), 123, 140-141, 195-198. The [Edelen house](#) in Prince George’s County, Maryland may be related to this family.

[9] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#).

[10] Victory, Leonard Smith, 468 Acres, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR, April 29, 1755, Patented Certificate 4960 [[MSA S1197-5387](#)]. Courtesy of <http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/>; Deed between Mountjoy Bayley and Joseph Smith, Dec. 31, 1784, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 5, p. 273-275 [MSA CE 108-25]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Deed between Mountjoy Bayley and Hugh Young, Sept. 25, 1784, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 4, p. 413- [MSA CE 108-24]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net. Also referred to on page 5 of Liber 5.

[11] Deed Between Mountjoy Bailey and Christopher Edelen, Dec. 11, 1785, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 6, p. 230-232 [MSA CE 108-26]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[12] Purchase of enslaved Black people by Mountjoy Bailey from Christopher Edelen, Dec. 30, 1785, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 6, p. 250 [MSA CE 108-26]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[13] Deed between Mountjoy Baily and Benjamin Dulany, Mar. 4, 1786, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 6, p. 344-345 [MSA CE 108-26]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Deed between Mountjoy Bayly, Joseph Young, and George Scott, Apr. 7, 1787, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 7, p. 220-221 [MSA CE 108-27]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Mortgage by Mountjoy Bayly with George Schuertzell and Peter Mantz, Jan. 31, 1788, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 7, p. 674-676 [MSA CE 108-27].

Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Salsbury Plains Helpt, Christopher Edelin, 131 Acres, May 23, 1774, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR, Patented Certificate 4198 [[MSA S1197-4619](#)]. Courtesy of <http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/>; Deed between Mountjoy Bayly, his wife, and Johnson Baker, Jan. 6, 1789, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 8, p. 460-461 [MSA CE 108-28]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[14] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#).

[15] William Jarboe Grove, [History of Carrollton Manor, Frederick County, Md](#) (Lime Kiln, MD: Historical Society of Frederick County, 1922), 150.

[16] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#). Specifically he would serve in the Maryland General Assembly in [1785](#), [1786](#), [1786-1787](#), [1789](#), [1790](#), and [1793](#).

[17] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#).

[18] Robert W. Coakley, *The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1789–1878* (DIANE Publishing, 1996), 67. I get this part about the “progressive tax code” from what William Hogeland writes in *Founding Finance*. I haven’t read his book titled *The Whiskey Rebellion* yet, but it is still worth mentioning here.

[19] Robert W. Coakley, *The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1789-1879* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1988), [49](#). He cites letters of Bayley to Lee and vice versa within [vol. 18 of Red Book](#), item 138 and the [Council Letterbook](#). Specifically see [the following](#) within Red Books: 1794, Sep. 12. BAILEY, MOUNTJOY (Frederick Town) to GOV. Militia preparations for the Whiskey Rebellion. MSA S 989-2908, MdHR 4583-137 1 /6 /4 /15.

[20] Founders Online cites “ALS, Hall of Records of Maryland, Annapolis” as a source, referring to the Maryland State Archives of course. It also says that “a similar account of these events is in The Maryland Journal, and the Baltimore Advertiser, September 22, 1794.”

[21] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#).

[22] First Census of the United States, 1790, Frederick, Maryland, National Archives, NARA M637, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 3, Page 165. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest; A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#).

[23] Manumission of an enslaved Black woman named Jenny, Jan. 12, 1790, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 9, p. 14-15 [MSA CE 108-29]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net. This also means she was born in 1773.

[24] Transaction between Mountjoy Bayly and Peter Mantz, July 30, 1790, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 9, p. 331-333 [MSA CE 108-29]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Deed between Mountjoy Bayly and Henry Elser, Oct. 22, 1793, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 12, p. 226-228 [MSA CE 108-32]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Deed between Mountjoy Bailey and William Campbell, Jan. 23, 1798, Frederick County Court, Liber WR 16, p. 165-166 [MSA CE 108-36]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Deed between Mountjoy Bayly and John Payder, Sept. 18, 1799, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 19, p. 41-42 [MSA CE 108-39]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net. Campbell was reportedly a [veteran](#) who had served as a captain in the Maryland Line.

[25] Indenture between Mountjoy Bailey and Alexander Hamilton, April 28, 1799, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 18, p. 241-243 [MSA CE 108-38]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Resurvey On All Marys Mistake, Alexander Masheen, 73 1/4 Acres, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR, Oct. 23, 1755, Patented Certificate 3281 [[MSA S1197-3699](#)]. Courtesy of <http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/>; Alexanders Prospect, Alexander McKeen, 310 Acres, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR, May 25, 1768, Patented Certificate 269 [[MSA S1197-333](#)]. Courtesy of <http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/>; Douthets Chance, Alexander McKeen, 280 Acres, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR, Oct. 30, 1752, Patented Certificate 1177 [[MSA S1197-1241](#)]. Courtesy of <http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/>. When the Resurvey tract was originally surveyed in 1765, it consisted of 67 3/4 acres and when Alexander's Prospect was originally surveyed in 1766, 167 acres were vacant and only 143 acres occupied. As for Douthet's Chance, this tract was originally surveyed in 1750 and was 280 acres.

[26] Bond between Mountjoy Bayly and John Payder, Oct. 5, 1797, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 15, p. 659-660 [MSA CE 108-35]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[27] Deed between Mountjoy Bayly, Elizabeth Bayly, Rebecca Edelin, John Lynn, Eleanor Lynn, John Hodge Bayard, Rebecca Bayard, Thomas Crabbs, Dec. 2, 1797, Frederick County Court, Liber WR 16, p. 96-98 [MSA CE 108-36]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Arrangement between Mountjoy Bayley, others, and Charles M. Turner, May 31, 1798, Frederick County Court, Liber WR 17, p. 28-30 [MSA CE 108-37]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net. In the first deed listed, the executors of Christopher Edelin's estate (the father of Bayly's wife, Elizabeth) have recovered some of the estate, including the house, after it was under a mortgage, and furthermore, Mountjoy Bayly, Elizabeth Bayly, Rebecca Edelin, John Lynn, Eleanor Lynn, John Hodge Bayard, and Rebecca Bayard are paid 200 pounds and now have control of the whole estate. For the second one, there is an arrangement between the Bayly and Edelin families involved in dividing up the estate of Charles M. Turner, removing certain claims on his estate.

[28] Second Census of the United States, 1800, Liberty, Frederick, Maryland, National Archives, NARA M32, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 10, Page 221. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[29] At the request of Genl. Mountjoy Bayly, April 25, 1801, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 19, p. 307 [MSA CE 108-39]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Notice by

Mountjoy Bayley, July 20, 1803, Frederick County, Land Records, Liber WR 24, p. 557-558 [MSA CE 108-44]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[30] Deed between Mountjoy Bailey and William Emmit, Sept. 9, 1800, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 20, p. 157-159 [MSA CE 108-40]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Indenture between Mountjoy Bailey and John Ringer, Oct. 2, 1800, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 20, p. 213-215 [MSA CE 108-40]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Indenture between Mountjoy Bailey and Patrick Reed, Nov. 26, 1800, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 20, p. 314-315 [MSA CE 108-40]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[31] Indenture between Mountjoy Bayly and Michael Dutro, April 18, 1801, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 21, p. 100-101 [MSA CE 108-41]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[32] Millard Milburn Rice, *New Facts and Old Families: From the Records of Frederick County, Maryland* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Inc., 2002, reprint), vi, 128, 132-134; Thomas John Chew Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, Vol. 1 (Frederick, MD: L.R. Titsworth & Co. 1910, 2003 reprint), 781, 860, 982-983, 200, 1282, 1364, 1654-1655, 1657, 1716; John Claggett Proctor, *Johannes Heintz and His Descendants* (Greenville, PA, 1918), 80; Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution, *Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 18, [681](#).

[33] Henry Sassaman Dotterer, *The Dotterer Family* (Philadelphia: Henry Sassman Dotterer, 1903), 74-76, 78; Second Census of the United States, 1800, Westminster, Frederick, Maryland, National Archives, NARA M32, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 10, Page 193. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest. Other sources, like [History of Carrollton Manor, Frederick County, Md](#), show the long-standing roots of his family in the county.

[34] Account between Mountjoy Baley and Jacob Jumper, June 2, 1803, Frederick County County, Land Records, Liber WR 24, p. 557-558 [MSA CE 108-44]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[35] Indenture between Mountjoy Bayly and John Cockey, Jr., April 20, 1801, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 21, p. 118-120 [MSA CE 108-41]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net; Deed between Mountjoy Bayley and John Ringer, April 26, 1801, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 21, p. 121-122 [MSA CE 108-41]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net. In the latter record, John Ringer's wife is described to be Ann.

[36] Deed of Mountjoy Bayly to Samuel Bayly, 1808, Washington County Court, Land Records, Original, Liber S, p. 1020-1021 [MSA CE 67-17]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[37] Margaret Lail Hopkins, *Index to the Tithables of Loudoun County, Virginia, and to Slaveholders and Slaves, 1758-1786*. Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1991), 731. This record, apart from access [on Ancestry](#), can also be found [here](#).

[38] Further searches show that this property was [purchased](#) by William Claggett after 1806.

[39] Top signature comes from page 158 of 1800 “deed between Mountjoy Bailey and William Emmitt.” The second and third signatures come from page 214 of 1800 “Indenture between Mountjoy Bailey and John Ringer.” The fourth and fifth signature comes from page 315 of 1800 “Indenture between Mountjoy Bailey and Patrick Reed.” The sixth and seventh signatures comes from page 101 of the 1801 “Indenture between Mountjoy Bayly and Michael Dutro.” The eighth and ninth signatures come from page 120 of the 1801 “Indenture between Mountjoy Bayly and John Cockey, Jr.”

[40] Thomas J. McGuire, *The Philadelphia Campaign*, Vol. 1: Brandywine and the fall of Philadelphia (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2006), 368-369. McGuire notes that he served for years as “doorkeeper of the Senate and sergeant-at-arms,” and he spelled his last name Bayly. The People of the Founding Era database [shows](#), that Bayly served in the army, was a Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Officer.

[41] Pension of Mountjoy Bayly, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, S-12094, BLWt 685-300. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[42] Ibid.

[43] Fourth Census of the United States, 1820, Washington Ward 4, Washington, District of Columbia, National Archives, NARA M33, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll M33_5, Page 104. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[44] The ward had 277 households including: Beale, Elliot, Brooks, Goodwin, Kidwell, Maloy, Brenet, Diggs, Brent, Craig, McCardle, Ball, Dunn, Sprigg, Jackson, Oakley, Homa (two different), Williams, Thomas (two types), Sprall, Sweeny, Kekoe, Patterson, Tuns, Cawtin?, Preston, Roar, Nowdan, Hickey, Hayn, Watkins, Hawkins, Harvey, Hickman, Martin, McCormick, Thruston, Blagrove, Galwin, Delphy, Dunn, Murphy, Fry, Loverring?, Williams, Gibson, Grafts, Philips, Murphy, Brown, Fitzsimmons, Clayton, Pie, Goyle, Fowler, Young, Gruttendea, Hill, Mattock, Blanchard (brought for this Mrs), Steward, Varden, Bradley, Beale Ian?, Dockin, Minckin, Dockin, Caldwell, Ingle, Coombe, Hyer, May, Queen, Croply, Hunter, Holbrook, Annis, Lynch, Pelligrew, Maquire, Crawford, Daffaing?, White, Fry, Garnes, Graham, Robinson, Hepburn, Douglass, Shields, Stewart, Stant, Giles, Locke, Robinson, Hicks, Pack, Lowry, Rowling, Ingle, Johnson, Diggs, Gurtes, Sims, Wiggins, Gustavus, Dowell, Addison, Warren, Johnson, Hurdle, Graffer, Parker, Barker, Rice, Joyce, McCarly, Callan, Valpy, Burns, McClophy, Jaranill?, Martin, Dunning, Harkin, Homan, Giverson, O’Neale, Reynolds, Hall, Jackson, Bean, Gloyd, Lankam, Ewell, Coulson, Brooks, Allison, Johnson, Baily, Vaughan, Githers, McGowan, Wood, Locke, Love, Wattson [brought for David of this last name], Gillick, Gray, Mallion, McGill, McGaffery, Emack, O’Donnell, McCormick, Carlson, Barnes, Raphine, Barch, Schaeffter, Collins, Thompson, Barrell, Poston, Brasheau, Mencer, Chub, Lowe, Brown, Duwall, McDonald, Simmons, Wheatty, Holiver, McIntosh, Allison [bought for], McBerry, Smith, Brown, Howard, Gault, Makong, Anderson, Thompson, Dover, Osborne, Kirkley, Brightwill, Drudge, Seveeney, Stevens, Thomas, Adams, Barrell, Leach, Fowler, Wilburn, Goldsmith, Howard, Chaney, Bond, Barnes, Wright, Brown, Powell, Dover, Paine, Simpson, Hazel, Scott, Farrell, Kelley, Broadwick, Orde, Beck, Pencoast, French, Goey,

Hall, Sutherland, Shau, Gillespie, Gagan, Rosenph, Lucton, Fergulson, Barry, Grifton, Caldwell, McMantz, Gill, Watterson, Hanna, Shorter (two types), Burch [brought for], Gray, Stewart, Day, Harwood, Fenwick, Brown, Tippiatry, Lucas, Stanton, Marlborough, Beall, Carbery, Stewart, Gardiner, Smith (two smiths) [related to [Charles Smith](#)?], Spalding, Vall, McKinney, Auster, Parsons, Cooper, Dorrett, Thomas, Orr, Logan, McWilliams, Boone, Burch, Berry, Dawson, Fowler, Hepburn, Pritchard, Lows, Lewis, Dickson, Hall, Brown, and Crans.

[45] Thomas J. Carrier, *Washington D.C.: A Historical Walking Tour* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005 reprint), 18; *Washington on Foot, Fifth Edition* (ed. John J. Protopappas and Alvin R. Mcneal, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 2012), 31. Carrier writes that this house, built in 1822, served as Bayly's residence as doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms of the US Senate. It does not mention the selling of the house in 1828.

[46] Judah Dulano, *The Washington Directory: Showing the Name, Occupation, and Residence, of Each Head of a Family and Person in Business : the Names of the Members of Congress, and where They Board : Together with Other Useful Information* (Washington: William Duncan, 1822), 15.

[47] William Cranch, "Patons and Butcher v. E.J. Lee," April Term, 1826 within *Reports of Cases Civil and Criminal in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, from 1801 to 1841*, Vol. 2 (Washington: William M. Morrison and Company, 1852), 649-650.

[48] Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Washington Ward 4, Washington, District of Columbia, National Archives, NARA M19, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 14, Page 2. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[49] Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Georgetown, Washington, District of Columbia, National Archives, NARA M19, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 14, Page 142. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest; Fourth Census of the United States, 1820, Georgetown, Washington, District of Columbia, National Archives, NARA M33, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll M33_5, Page 51. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[50] In 1820, George Bailey, John Bailey (two of the same name), Lucy Bailey, Winder Bailey, and Winney Bailey are listed as living in DC. In 1830, a William Bailey, Lanor Baily, Thomas Baily, and Margaret Bayley are listed as living in DC. Even in 1800, Jesse Bailey (two of the same name), Robert Bailey (likely his brother), William Bailey, Daniel Bayly, and John Bealey are listed as living in DC.

[51] Pension of Mountjoy Bayly, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, S-12094, BLWt 685-300. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[52] A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789 by Edward C. Papenfuse, et. al., *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 426, [119](#).

[53] Ibid. This disproves, once again, the idea he lived in Maryland's Washington County.

[54] BAYLY, McKENDREC. Washington, July 5. "Gen. Mountjoy Bayly." *The Washington Post* (1923-1954): 8. Jul 10 1934. *ProQuest*. Web. 22 May 2017.

[55] Hiltner, George J. "The Cloisters Willed as Art Museum." *The Sun* (1837-1991): 2. Oct 20 1972. *ProQuest*. Web. 22 May 2017. An ancestry search of city directories reveals a man named "George Mountjoy Bayley," a Sergeant, living in New York in 1830. It is not known if he is related to Mr. Bayly.

[56] "GAMBLING IN WASHINGTON." *New York Times* (1857-1922): 2. Dec 01 1872. *ProQuest*. Web. 22 May 2017; "\$16,800 Collection Stolen Downtown." *The Sun* (1837-1991): 1. Oct 29 1972. *ProQuest*. Web. 22 May 2017.

[57] For instance, I found Mr. Bayly [mentioned](#) in this soldier's pension, and numerous books within [the collections](#) of the Virginia Historical Society on the genealogy of the Bayly family apparently, with the call number of "F 104 N6 A6 v.86 no.3-4 General Collection" Reportedly p. 235, 236, 239-241, 244, 245, 247, 249, 250 of [A Hessian Officer's Diary of the American Revolution](#) talks about Baily. He is also listed in letters I don't have access to within [the War Department Papers](#). Records within [Maryland State Papers Series A](#) of Bailey: "Receipt of money for enlistment purposes" (1776), "Receipt of funds for recruitment" (1777), "Order to pay and receipt by Capt. Mountjoy Bailey for militia pay" (1778), "Order to pay and receipt by Capt. Mountjoy Bailey" (1778), "Account of provisions" (1780), "Order to pay Capt. Mountjoy Bailey" (1780), "Account for provisions" (1781), "Account for hay and corn" (1781), "Account for beef and flour" (1781), "Appointment as auctioneer and commander of the guard" (1781), "Court-martial of Col. Winchester's Select Militia Comp.; need for wood" (1781), "Order to pay Maj. Mountjoy Bailey" (1781), "Assignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1781), "Sales account of confiscated property" (1782), "Insufficient number of guards for prisoners" (1782), "Request for funds for military expenses" (1782), "Order prohibiting liquor within the prison camp" (1782), "Appointment as sutler" (1782), "Defense of actions as commanding officer" (1782), "Defense of his actions; need for additional guards for prisoners" (1782), "Replacement of prisoner guards" (1782), "Lack of prisoner guards" (1782), "Deposition of Mr. Thomas concerning actions of Dr. Fisher" (1782), "Court of Equity proceedings; request for new prisoners guards; indenture of German prisoners" (1782), "Order to pay and receipt by Mountjoy Bailey" (1782), "Order to pay and receipt by Maj. Mountjoy Bayly" (1782), "Notification of debtors leaving the state" (1783), "Assignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1783?), "Reassignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1783?), "Order to give his pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Assignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Assignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Request to give his pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Assignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Assignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Reassignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Reassignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Reassignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Reassignment of pay and gratuity to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Reassignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Reassignment of pay and gratuity to Mountjoy Bailey" (1784), "Assignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1785), "Reassignment of pay to Mountjoy Bailey" (1785), "Account and receipt for sale of confiscated property in FR"

(1785), "Certification of Maj. Mountjoy Bailey's services" (1785), "Statement of Mountjoy Bailey's service in stopping pillage of timber from confiscated property" (1785), "Order to pay and receipt by Maj. Mountjoy Bailey" (1785), "Pertaining to Col. Wood's request for a reappointment as magistrate" (1785), "Recommendation of Nicholas White as armorer" (1786), "Requests return of a letter" (1786), and "Refusal of Maj. Mountjoy Bailey to settle the account of Christopher Edelin" (1787). There are likely more records, so this is just a sampling.